IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Re: Application No. 10/581,624 Confirmation No. 3716 Filed: April 17, 2007

This Communication was electronically Applicants: Stefan Ingrisch et al. filed on December 22, 2009 using the Title: AZETIDINE DERIVATIVES, USPTO's EFS-Web.

METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAID DERIVATIVES AND USE THEREOF

Art Unit:

Customer No.:

1796 Examiner: Gregory Listvoyb

Attorney Docket: 8417/87870 22242

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

COMMUNICATION

Sir:

Further to our telephone conversation on December 22, 2009, we hereby enclose a copy of Attachment A previously submitted with an Amendment filed on September 28, 2009.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required in this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17 during its entire pendency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 06-1135.

Respectfully submitted,

Registration No. 30,19

FITCH, EVEN, TABIN & FLANNERS

Dated: December 22, 2009

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A series of papers demonstrates that azetidinium salt is the active species in the polymerization of N-substituted azetidinium [117,176,179,180]. The inhitation can occur by the use of proton acids or by the azetidinium salt prepared separately [179]. Table 7 lists rate constants and thermodynamic data for azetidine polymerizations [179].

The polymerization of zzetidinols tends to yield low-molecular-weight polymers [169,180]. For example, in a study of the polymerization of 3-hydroxy-M-sopropylazetidine and 3-hydroxy-M-sycholexylazetidine, repartiles so fitulation, DR, was < 20, Mr. was typically 2000 or less, and the intrinsic viscosity was about 0.07 dL/g [180]. The termination or transfer reactions in azetidinol polymerization are not fully understood [179], although the polymer structures proposed are as follows: